

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Election, Tuesday, November 4, 1884.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES G. BLAINE,
OF MAINE.FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN A. LOGAN,
OF ILLINOIS.**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.**At Large: J. J. ALLEN,
P. A. HESLER.
First District—J. W. STRANDER.
Second District—D. C. VAN DYKE.
Third District—JOHN HARRIS.
Fourth District—JOHN HARRIS.
Fifth District—E. W. ARNDT.
Sixth District—B. T. ROZAS.
Seventh District—W. M. FERG.
Eighth District—CLARENCE ANDERSON.
Ninth District—E. L. BOWEN.**COME AND SEE US.**Headquarters for State Central Com. at Milwaukee, June 11, 1884.
The Republican State Central Committee has opened convention and commodious headquarters on Wisconsin street, near the postoffice, in Milwaukee. All republicans, and especially those of our own state, are cordially invited to call when in the city. All republican papers published in the state, and many of the leading journals of the country, will be kept on file. H. A. TAYLOR, Gen. Sec.
H. C. PAXSON, Sec.

The democrats fight for harmony but never win.

It is hard to tell who is the dearest—
—Andrew Jackson or Samuel J. Tilden.

The democrats and the independents can do all the mud-throwing they please, but the people will vote the voting.

John Kelly is not truth, exactly, but when he is crushed to earth he seems to rise again, and without delay.
If Ben Butler joins the democratic nomination at Chicago, and he says he will, the democrats will have occasion to be thankful.

General Logan's English seems to trouble the democrats very much. It is no wonder. It has made them squirm a good many times.

The Cleveland men may beat Tammany at Chicago, but Tammany will take its satisfaction out of the Cleveland men in November. Kelly is a bad man in politics and the day always comes to him when he gets even with his enemies.

It quite puzzles a good many of the innocents to understand how Governor Cleveland, who is a bachelor, can have so many children at his home in Buffalo. Well, the democrats tell us he is a wonderful man and a reformer, and probably this accounts for it.

That eminent jurist, prominent statesman, ripe scholar, and extreme democrat—Jeremiah S. Black, once said: "Mr. Blaine's letters prove that the (Mulligan, etc.) charge was not only untrue, but impossible, and would condemn us to prove until the Gregorian calendar could be turned around and October made to precede April in the stately procession of the year."

Puck has a cartoon in its latest issue representing Tilden opposed by Kelly in 1876 and carrying New York by 32,000; and Hancock supported by Kelly in 1880, and losing New York by 21,000. This is a lie on Kelly. The Tammany chief went to the St. Louis convention in 1876 backing the claims of Tilden, and he supported him. Kelly opposed Tilden in the Cincinnati convention in 1880, and he sold out Hancock, and the latter lost New York by 21,000. These are the facts.

Congressman Horr, of Michigan, in his Fourth-of-July speech at Lake Walden, Massachusetts, said: "I say that the minority are bound to stand by the majority. I said this to Brother Curtis and Carl Schurz on the cars between Washington and Chicago. You know Mr. Schurz is an incisive man. With his peculiar bias he let this out at me instantly: 'Why, you wouldn't vote for the devil, would you, if he were nominated?' I said: 'No, for you can't compel the republicans to go outside of their party for a candidate.'"

THE GERMANIS AND BLAINE.

A large majority of republican Germans preferred Arthur to Blaine, but the defeat of the former will not drive the Germans into the democratic ranks. It has been stated that the Germans of Ohio were generally bolting the republican nominations, but the reports from that state up to the present time indicate that that statement is not true.

The Cincinnati Volksblatt, one of the leading German papers of that city, is a warm advocate of Blaine and Logan, and especially supports the republican platform on the tariff question. It also calls attention to the fact that when Blaine was appointed secretary of state, the bolters gave the appointment their warm approval; "If Mr. Blaine was good enough for secretary of state he is good enough for president."

The report comes from New York, Ohio, that the Germans who had bolted last fall had become dissatisfied with the democratic party because it broke every promise it made. This sentiment prevails to a large extent among the Germans all over the state. The good will of the Germans for the republicans in that state is general and noticeable, that the republican majority in October is placed at from 25,000 to 35,000, and from 40,000 to 50,000 in November.

The republican Germans in Jefferson county, in this state, will remain true to the republican ticket. This is the latest from the very best authority. In other parts of the state a like report is received. Those who have been hoping that the Germans would bolt Blaine and Logan all along the line, are beginning to see their disappointment.

THE NOMINATION OF CLEVELAND.

On the second formal ballot Governor Grover Cleveland was nominated by the national democratic convention for president. The vote stood:

Cleveland.....683
Hayden.....27
McDonald.....27
Randall.....4

From the outset it looked like a victory for Cleveland, although he had the defiant opposition of Tammany. His availability—not his popularity—gave him the nomination because in an unfortunate hour for the republicans of New York he beat Secretary Folger for governor two years ago by a majority of 100,000. So in the street sense he is an accidental man, having none of the high qualifications that a president of the United States should have. He is 47 years old, is a lawyer of only fair ability, was sheriff of Erie county one term, was mayor of Buffalo in 1874, and was elected governor in 1882. In the language of the New York Sun, democratic, "he is a fair man and weighs 250 pounds."

The democrats will consider it rashness on our part to say thus early that Cleveland cannot be elected. He is a good man for republicans and a bad one for the democrats. His accidental election two years ago will not give him the presidency in 1884. He has antagonized too many of the factions of the democratic party, and besides that, he lacks the statesmanship, the experience and the wisdom necessary in a president. He has been unfortunate in the office he now holds, but the democrats could nominate no other man. The democratic convention had so many discordant elements in it that it could not go any further than to elect him.

The defeat of Cleveland is a foregone conclusion. He cannot carry New York. He cannot carry a single state that will save him from defeat.

After the nomination was made, the convention took a recess until 5 p. m., to give the delegates time to work up a boom for a vice president. Some think Vilas will go to the second place, but it is more than likely that an Indiana man will be chosen.

A POINT FOR THE FARMERS.

The free-traders have told us that the duties on nearly all kinds of imported goods should be abolished, and that if the general government wants money it should be raised by direct taxation. This has been the hobby of the leading democratic statesmen as well as of college professors who take special pains to make every student believe that protection is robbery and that free-trade and direct taxation is a blessing to any country. Let us see about it.

The total state, county, municipal, and school taxation in the United States aggregated some \$800,000,000 in 1883. From the latest report, the amount of money collected by the government for import duties was about \$200,000,000. So that what the free-traders would do, and what the tariff reformers want to do, is to virtually abolish import duties and increase direct taxation about 66 per cent. How will this system affect the farmer? That is a point for that class of workers to seriously consider. It is simply a question as to whether foreign manufacturers who want to sell their goods in this country, shall help to pay the expenses of this government or whether the farmers will say, "Let the foreign wares come over here free, and we will put our hands in our pockets and pay all the taxes ourselves."

But to the point. A farmer over in Michigan who can "figure" as well as Prof. Sumner, of Yale, has looked thoroughly into the question of direct taxation, and sent his conclusions to the Philadelphia Press. He has discovered that the custom houses in this country, in 1883, produced \$218,000,000, and that to abolish this, and raise the sum by direct taxation, would add the sum of \$6,500,000 to the annual tax roll of Michigan, an amount equivalent to 8 1/2 mills on the dollar. To distribute this tax on the assessed returns would in some cases double, and in others triple the present state and county taxes. In some agricultural counties in Michigan such a tax would exceed the state and county tax five fold. A farmer assessed at \$10,000 would have to pay \$85 a year, and one assessed at \$20,000 \$170 a year, an amount about equal to the total expenditures of many well-to-do farmers.

It will be seen that the point is simply this, "shall this enormous sum be raised by import duties and at the same time protect home manufacturers and home farmers, or shall the amount be added to the taxes which the farmer must annually pay?" Every farmer in Rock county will say, "let the \$200,000,000 be raised by import duties."

The Echo.

How like the echo is the human system. If we speak kindly the echo answers likewise. If we care for our eyes we have good health. If we ignore nature's laws we incur ill health. For all troubles of the stomach, liver, blood or kidneys, use Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic. It speedily cures dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, piles, purples, ague and malarial diseases, poor appetite, low spirits, headache, and makes general health excellent. Can be taken by the most delicate. Price 50 cents, of Stearns & Baker.

PURE COD LIVER OIL made from selected livers on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have declared it superior to any of the other oils in the market.

CHAFER HANDS, FACE, FINGERS, and rough skin, cured by using JULETTE BALM, made by CASWELL HAZARD & CO., New York.

Safe, swift, and sure to regulate the bowels, are Ayer's Cathartic Pills. Recommended by eminent physicians.

BALLOT NUMBER ONE

First Ballot Taken in the Democratic Convention.

An Evening Session That Didn't Adjourn Till Morning—The Vote Results:

Cleveland, 392; Bayard, 170; Thurman, 88; Randall, 78; McDonald, 56; Carlisle, 27; Hooley, 3.

Besides Which Flower Gets Four, Tilden One, Hendricks Another—The Platform.

Butler Makes a Minority of One on the Resolution Question and Submits His Views.

But the Convention Stands by the Work of the Other Thirty-seven—A Tribute to Tilden—Proceedings of the Morning and Evening Sessions.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The population knows when George is going to be a man, and it is that in the fact that he wants to "show up" generally takes advantage of that knowledge. The above resolution was suggested by the fact that the portion of the convention hall set apart for spectators was more than half full at 9:30 Thursday morning, an hour before the time for the election to call the convention to order, as fixed in the motion upon which adjournment was taken the previous day, and an hour and a half before the exercises really did begin. By 10:30 three-fourths of the seats were taken, and by the time the assembly had begun business there were very few seats to be had.

Outside the hall there was the worst crush that has occurred at either convention. The impression that a ballot would be reached during the session made everybody anxious to get inside, and so close was the throng that admission tickets could scarcely get through. Indeed, could not get through without the aid of the police, who, by the most strenuous efforts, succeeded finally in clearing a narrow space to the door of the hall. During the crush it was stated that several ladies fainted and had to be carried away.

The delegates did not emulate the example of the spectators in any great extent. They were slow in releasing themselves from the embrace of the arms of slumber. The late hours of the last three or four days was telling on men of usually steady habits, and it was hard to shake off the lassitude engendered thereby and brace up for the business of the day.

John Kelly, as usual, was among the first to arrive, and was cheered as he made his appearance. Ex-Senator Doellittle came early also, and Chairman Vilas was on hand promptly; so was

GEN. WADE HAMPTON, who was the recipient of a hearty welcome. Among the late arrivals was ex-Governor Hendricks, who came in just before Mr. Lorimer began his prayer, and the oration the Hoosier statesman received delayed, the clergyman's office for several minutes.

At 11 o'clock the chairman's gavel said business was in order, and Rev. Mr. Lorimer, of this city, made an eloquent and appropriate prayer. He asked that in this country liberty might never descend into license, nor religion into bigotry, and that the people might regard the law as not a mere property as their crowning glory.

The committee on resolutions sent word that they were not ready to report, and asked three times, which was granted by consent.

The call of states was then ordered to proceed, but before it was continued Mansur, of Missouri, obtained the floor and spoke as seconding the nomination of Thurman. He made a very good speech, but it was marred by the fact that he spoke in a low voice. He characterized Thurman as the Bismarck of America, and read telegrams from numerous places asking the nomination, and stated that Tammany had authorized him to say they were favorable to Thurman, and that the Ohio delegation was a unit for him.

Ohio was the first state to have anything to say when the roll-call was resumed, and Thomas E. Towell put in nomination GEORGE HOADLEY, who, he declared, was known to the nation as a great lawyer; a wise statesman; a fearless and aggressive leader; a man of acknowledged ability; and of undoubted integrity; a man of courage, as well as of vision; William A. Wallace took the platform when Pennsylvania was called, and made one of the best speeches uttered before the convention. His speech was short, and he held the audience from the start. He said:

"By the direction of the Pennsylvania delegation, I come to present the name of a candidate for the great office of president of the United States. The name I bring you is based on every page of your country's and your party's history in the last two decades. [Applause.] It is that of an untired tire in political affairs. It is that of a man in the prime and vigor of his matured manhood, with every faculty trained to practical government. An old hand, of twenty years' experience, bold, clear, luminous and pure. No dishonest action, no corrupt practice has ever stained his reputation. [Applause.] While most of his contemporaries in official life have grown rich, through devices and unknown means, he is still a poor man [cheers] whose highest aim has been duty to his people and his republic. Democrats, the hour has struck for the nomination of a Democratic grounded in the faith and tried in the storm, cradle of his party's service. [Cheers.] The pathway of expediency lies behind us, strewn with the wrecks of our failures. Let the honest man be raised by the record of our own pure public men. Let us boldly appeal to the people on that record, and spare the delicate precursors of our latter foe. The name of such a man we bring you. His practiced hand, his experienced thought, his conversance with public affairs, will lay the foundations of your return to power, so broad, so wide, so deep, that they will be permanent. [Applause.] He has been, practically, the leader in the United States house of representatives for seventeen years, favoring a reduction of taxation and an economical administration of the government. He has, with skill and success, resisted lavish expenditures of the money of the people; the waste of the public domain; and unconstitutional and tyrannical exercises of power. He has put the knife to corrupting extravagance, and compelled a return to comparative purity of the administration. Earnest in purpose in his grand triumph of the people, and a statesman; no favorer of him and no fear can awe. The man, her son, Pennsylvania presents to the Democracy of the Union here assembled in convention as her candidate for the mighty office of president of the United States, in the person of

SAMUEL J. RANDALL

of Pennsylvania. At the conclusion of Wallace's speech there was loud applause. Governor Abbott, of New Jersey, seconded the nomination and brought down the house, when interrupted by cries of "Loudly louder!" by remarking that, in the words of a well-known senator, he expected that the day of judgment the majority of Catholics would be spoiled by the discordant notes of some loud enough back in the crowd who only had sense enough to yell "Louder."

At this point Abbott, of Massachusetts, said that his state had no candidate, although they had expected to present a name. He then, in a few words, asked permission for J. W. Cummings to second Bayard's nomination, which was granted, and that gentleman came forward and eulogized the Delaware senator, closing with a very robust onslaught on the

New York delegation for bringing their quarrels into the national convention.

Arkansas gave another second to Cleveland's nomination, and the call then went down until Wisconsin was reached, when it was announced that a majority of the delegates had resolved to support Cleveland, and assigned Gen. Bragg to second the nomination.

Gen. Bragg was very severe on Tammany, and declared that one of the reasons Wisconsin favored Cleveland was for the enemies he had made, which brought out the remark from Gen. Spaulding of New York that the foremost enemies recruited the sentiment. Bragg went on and denounced Tammany vigorously, and declared that the opposition to Cleveland had its origin in the fact that he had cut his enemies off from the public crib.

Henry O. Kemp, of New Hampshire, and ex-Senator Doellittle, of Wisconsin, also seconded Cleveland's nomination. The applause receiving the advantages of the New York governor showed very plainly that a large majority of the audience was friendly to that gentleman.

The call of states having ended the chair stated that the committee on platform had not decided to be called, and would therefore order the reading of the list of candidates. Before this was done, however, Waller, of Connecticut, obtained a few moments to speak the significance of his state, and said that after listening to all that had been said, Connecticut had concluded to cast its vote for Cleveland.

The names of the candidates were then announced as follows, each name being greeted with cheers, but by far the greatest demonstration being for Cleveland: Thomas Francis Bayard, of Delaware; Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana; John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky; Grover Cleveland, of New York; Allan G. Thurman, of Ohio; Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania; George Hooley, of Ohio; Mr. Sawdon, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that the committee on platform be instructed to report in the evening at 8 o'clock, to which time the convention adjourned.

The resolution was agreed to, and the convention adjourned at 8:30 p. m.

In the Evening.

CONVENTION HALL, 7:30.—The delegates were slow in assembling Thursday night, but the galleries and the portions of the floor allotted to the general public were packed by 7 o'clock, and fully 3,000 people on the outside clamored in vain for admission. About 8 o'clock many of the delegates arrived in a hurry, and the old war horses were greeted with the same enthusiasm which has marked the opening of each session. There was an immense number of people on the streets outside of the Exposition building eager to obtain information respecting the convention proceedings. The Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph company had arranged a long stage opposite the building for the purpose of throwing upon it through a stereopticon a picture of the buildings. The crowds about the building were clamoring for admittance, but none excepting those having tickets were allowed to pass in. A large squad of police guarded each of the entrances for the purpose of preventing a recurrence of the terrible crush which occurred during the morning session.

It was not until 8:30 that the convention was in a condition to justify President Vilas in calling it to order. In the interval the Tammany name was surrounded by a large number of delegates and an important conference was apparently in progress.

IN HONOR OF TILDEN AND HENDRICKS.

R. H. Henry, of Massachusetts, as soon as the convention was in order, submitted the following resolutions: (Continued on the 2d page.)

"Bozenta" at Prentice & Evenson's.

Persons whose lungs are impaired or who have throat diseases should not go to the sea shore, as the air is always poisonous to such troubles. Use Dr. Biscoe's Positive Cure, which cures these troubles of the throat, lungs and bronchial tubes speedily, thoroughly and permanently. Trial bottles free, of Stearns & Baker.

"Bozenta" at Prentice & Evenson's.

"Bozenta" at Prentice & Evenson's.

Shaker extract at Eldredge's.

New line of oriental lace, extraordinary values, at New York Saving store.

"Bozenta" at Prentice & Evenson's.

SEND MONEY BY AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. MONEY ORDERS. Receipts given. Money refunded if Orders are lost. Sold at all offices of the Co. Rates: \$1.00; \$2.00; \$5.00; \$10.00; \$20.00; \$50.00; \$100.00; \$200.00; \$500.00; \$1,000.00.

"Bozenta" at Prentice & Evenson's.

A Good Safe Drop.

"I have a very small garden," writes Mrs. Woodman to Dr. Biscoe, "and it is very late in the season, August 10th, when I can't plant to the best advantage." Ragweed, neighbor, ragweed. If you have had an acre of forty acres, put your living foot of it down in ragweed. It is a great sure crop certain to come up like a weed that overgrows, gets the best of the way of the early frost, and will keep the frost out season four times out of five, and is a great thing.

Why They Succeed.

It is no wonder that the campaign has succeeded so well in New York. They are about the only people in that city who act as if they cared a straw whether a stranger lives or dies.

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY!

Breads and cakes are absolutely pure.

CONTAIN AMMONIA.

THE TEST:

Place a tea spoonful in a hot water and heated, then add a little vinegar. If it does not foam, it is not pure.

DR. PRICE'S GREASELESS BAKING POWDER.

Does not contain ammonia.

ITS HEALTHFULNESS IS NEVER IN DOUBT.

A million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the test of time.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

MADE IN U.S.A.

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts.

The most perfect and delicate natural flavoring.

Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gums.

For Light, Healthy Bread. The Best Dry Yeast.

Yeast in the World.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS.

CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

THE BEST DRIVES: THE SEASON
FOOTE & WILCOX

FIRST. We offer a large lot of Men's Working Pants for \$1.00, worth \$1.50.

SECOND. We sell All Wool Pants for \$2.50 and \$3.00, would be Cheap at \$4.00.

THIRD—Boys' Pants at 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50, only a few pairs left.

FOURTH. We have a good Summer Suit for \$4.50 and \$5.00. Just think of it.

FIFTH. We sell a full Indigo Blue Suit for \$10.00, other stores ask \$13.50.

SIXTH. We have just received a large lot of Men's Scotch Mixed Suits, which we offer at \$6.50, \$8.00 and \$10.00, fully worth \$12.00 and \$15.00.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

GENUINE BONANZAS.

For the purpose of closing out several lots we have Marked Down Several Styles, and now offer them at the Low Price of \$2.50 and \$3.00.

\$3.50 now buys our \$5.00 suit. \$4.50 now buys our \$6.00 suit. They must be sold regardless of cost.

IN MERCHANT TAILORING

We are Selling Suits Cheaper Than Ever. We have Rubbed Out the Cost Mark. You Make Your Own Price now. Don't invest a Dollar for Clothing until you give us a look.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

WATCHES, JEWELRY,

AND

Silverware,

AT

WEBB & HALL'S,

Lappin's Corner.

ONE HALF OFF FOR TEN DAYS.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 7th.

100 ONE HUNDRED

SUITS OF SEASONABLE CLOTHES, all Fresh, New and desirable at a DISCOUNT of

50 Per Cent. from regular prices.

HENRY L. PITCHER,

SUCCESSOR TO M. C. SMITH & SON.

THE**Great Annual Closing Sale!**

OF

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

Commences

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 7th,**AT HALF-PAST FIVE AT****J. M. BOSTWICK & SONS.****White Block, Main Street.****CHICAGO STORE,****The Most Wonderful Store!****In Janesville.****Special Bargains for July.**

A splendid corset, 39 cents.

A good large bed spread, 68 cents.

Good tulle towel, 5 cents per yard.

Ladies' poplin skirts, 40 cents.

Curtain net, 10 cents per yard.

Best floor oil cloth, 38 cents per yard.

Boys' elastic waists, 37 1/2 cents.

White pique, 5 cents per yard.

Linen lace 3, 4 and 5 cents per yard.

All silk ties and collars, 25 cents.

Ladies' bordered handkerchiefs, 5 and 10 cents.

Broadcloth silk parasols, \$1.00.

Cotton parasols, 15 and 25 cents.

Molier dress goods, 12 1/2 cents per yard.

All wool jersey jacket, 88 cents.

Satin parasols, \$1.50.

Table linen (bordered) 20 cents per yard.

Cashmere shawl, \$1.50.

Best table oil cloth, 38 cents per yard.

Boys' suits, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

Men's suits, \$3.00 and \$4.00.

Men's wool hats, 60 cents.

All wool suits, \$6.00 and \$8.00.

Straw hats almost given away.

Men's white lawn ties, 15 cents per dozen.

Ladies' seamless hose, 25 cents per pair.

Ladies' all silk gloves, 25 cents per pair.

Gents' percale dress shirts, 70 cents worth \$1.25.

Linen towels, 4 for 25 cents.

Ladies' and children's rubber gossamers 55 cents.

Good yard wide muslin, 5 cents per yard.

Besides other bargains in

CLOTHING,**Carpets, Tin and Glassware, Dress Goods, Embroideries****SILKS, SATINS,****Ostrich Tips and Plumes, Table Linens****Etc., Etc.**

No house can compete with our prices, and our large and increasing trade, convinces all that we are the only bargain store in Janesville.

CHICAGO STORE,**Next door to First National Bank, West Side****Hardware, Tinware and Nails.****DANGLER****Vapor****STOVES.****GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES****Mowers.**

large of a Roman Catholic parish during the past year. Father Earlin has resided in this city, assisting Father Mc-

The sale of Baxter's Mandrake Bitters
immense and rapidly increasing; the
reason of it is they cure. Price 25 cents.
Sold by Stearns & Baker.

a restored from it there is no relapse. it; it never fails. \$1; 6 for \$5. At ggists, or by mail from J. H. Allen, First avenue, New York city.

rk family was well worth the price of
mission. The dog circus was the best
er exhibited here, and the tumbling
far above the ordinary. The only

smooth, refreshing, Harmless, Elegant
Tasting, Preservative and Fragrant,
Scented. Druggists.

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